

MAYOR:
Bradley D. Belt

TOWN ADMINISTRATOR:
Stephanie Tillerson

TOWN ATTORNEY:
Stafford J. McQuillin III



MAYOR PRO TEMPORE:
Russell A. Berner

COUNCIL MEMBERS:
E. Luke Farrell
Madeleine Kaye
Lance Spencer

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE MEETING

Municipal Center Council Chambers

January 16, 2025; 11:00 AM

AGENDA

- I. Call to Order:**
- II. Roll Call:**
- III. Approval of Minutes:**
 - A. Public Safety Committee Meeting Minutes of September 19, 2024
 - B. Public Safety Committee Meeting Minutes of November 14, 2024
- IV. Agency Updates (as required)**
 - A. Charleston County Sheriff's Department
 - B. St. John's Fire District
 - C. Charleston County Emergency Medical Services
 - D. Beach Patrol
 - E. Kiawah Island Community Association
- V. Old Business:**
 - A. Comments on the Comprehensive Public Safety Feasibility Study Draft Report
 - B. Dumpster Covering Updates
- VI. New Business:**
 - A. Is There a Safety Concern for Resident Regarding the Increased Number of Coyotes
 - 1) Draft Town of Kiawah Island Coyote Management Plan 2025
 - B. Marathon Feedback – Any Issues
 - C. CERT Training
- VII. Chairman's Updates**
- VIII. Committee Members' Comments:**
- IX. Citizens' Comments:**
- X. Adjournment:**

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE MEETING

Municipal Center Council Chambers

September 19, 2024; 11:00 AM

Minutes

I. **Call to Order:** Mr. Harris called the meeting to order at 10:00 am.

II. **Roll Call:**

Present: Craig Harris, Public Safety Director
Steve Rolando
Mark Ruppel
Bill Thomae

Absent: Russell Berner, Chairman
Yvonne Johnstone
Nancy Robison
Al Sines

Also Present: Fire Chief Kunitzer, St. Johns Fire District
Deputy Chief Henson, St. Johns Fire District
Assistant Chief Prouse, St. Johns Fire District
Assistant Chief Palawasta, Charleston County EMS
Rob Edgerton, Beach Patrol

III. **Approval of Minutes:**

- A. Public Safety Committee Meeting Minutes of March 14, 2024
- B. Special Call Public Safety Committee Meeting Minutes of April 16, 2024
- C. Public Safety Committee Meeting Minutes of June 13, 2024
- D. Public Safety Committee Meeting Minutes of July 11, 2024

Mr. Thomae noted a correction to the June 13th minutes, and Mr. Rolando noted corrections to the April 16th and June 13th minutes.

Mr. Ruppel made a motion to approve the Public Safety Committee minutes of March 14th, April 16th, June 13th, and July 11th as amended. Mr. Rolando seconded the motion, and it was unanimously approved.

IV. **Agency Updates (as required)**

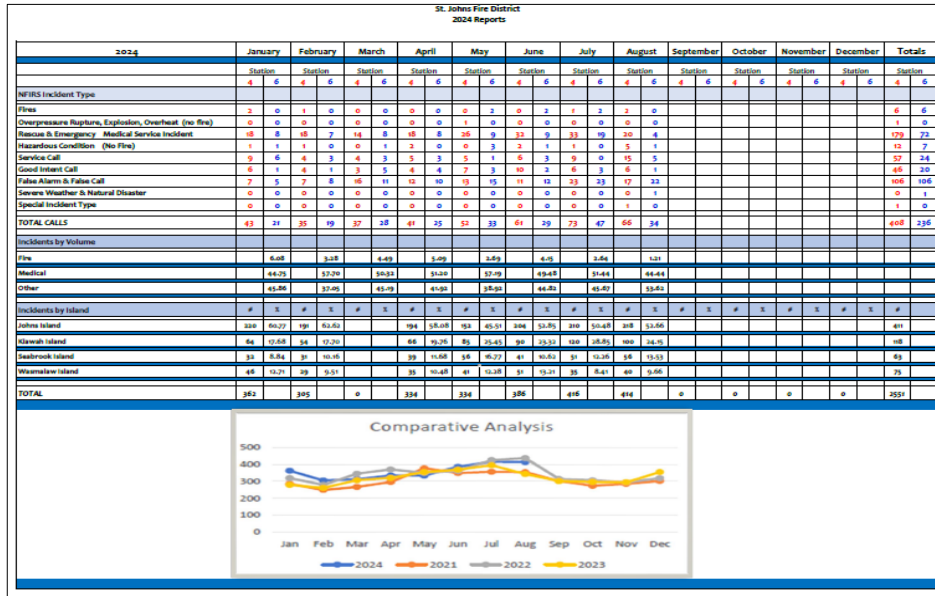
A. Charleston County Sheriff's Department

Town of Kiawah Monthly Report	August	Year to Date
Number of all Written Report (excluding accident reports)	19	135
Accident Reports – Vehicle Mishaps	5	67
Number of Calls Handle Not Requiring a Report	98	522
Number of Traffic Stops	31	215
TOTAL NUMBER OF CALLS HANDLED (dispatched/self-generated)	153	939
Written Warnings Issued	23	182
Traffic Citations Issued	8	35
Total Warnings and Citations Issued	31	217
Alarms	47	254
Specific Patrols Requests	173	1733

Mr. Harris noted the Charleston County Sheriff's Department's absence, with Lt. Brokaw

unable to attend. There were no questions on the monthly report.

B. St. John's Fire District



The St. John's Fire Department reported a kitchen fire in Sunlit Bend, with apparatus arriving in under five minutes. Coordination with partners minimized damage, aided by a water line piercing. Despite substantial damage, efforts reduced it.

Interviews for paramedic specialists are starting, with the aim of obtaining advanced life support medical licensure by mid-October. A paramedic-staffed squad will be at Station 4, which will ease EMS burdens, enhance emergency response, and provide higher care levels while leaving ambulances on the road for true emergencies. The goal is to expand district-wide within the coming year.

Discussion included the hiring and training timeline for new personnel, focusing on the selection process and collaboration with DHEC for advanced life-support licensure approval.

C. Charleston County Emergency Medical Services

Countywide Response Data		Overall	Alpha	Bravo	Charlie	Delta	Echo
Responses	49	13	17	6	13	0	
% of All Responses	100.00%	26.53%	34.69%	12.24%	26.53%	0.00%	
Average Responses Per Day	1.58	0.42	0.55	0.19	0.42	(Blank)	
Average Response Time	00:14:38	00:14:34	00:16:04	00:15:30	00:12:24		
Fractile	42.86%	54%	41%	33%	38%	0%	
% > 20 Minute Response	14.29%	15.38%	11.76%	16.67%	15.38%	(Blank)	
% > 30 Minute Response	6.12%	7.69%	11.76%	0.00%	0.00%	(Blank)	
Average Daily Total Staffing Hours	410	Average Daily Core Hours		9.960			
Average Daily Total ALS Hours	282			% Core BLS		39.41%	
Average Daily Total BLS Hours	127.61						

The July EMS report highlighted response times and transport rates, with an additional resource in Wadmalaw providing backup. Classes for advanced EMT training, the recruitment of new EMTs and paramedics, and a new class of 40 new hires with no certifications were discussed. Local hiring was emphasized due to a nationwide shortage.

Beach Patrol

August 2024 Beach Patrol Activity					
Enforcement	Subcategory	Verbal Warning	Written Warning	Citation	Violation Total
	Alcohol 15-206				0
	Alligator 15-501				0
	Beached Boat 16-803				0
	Beach Fee 15-105				0
	Build Permit				0
	Business License				0
	Critical Habitat 16-604	9	1		10
	Disorderly 15-204			1	1
	Drone 7-302	1			1
	Dune 16-304	29			29
	Fireworks 15-209				0
	Glass 16-818	15			15
	Harass Animal 16-810	4			4
	Leash 7-201	44	12	10	66
	Lights 16-107				0
	Littering 15-212				0
	Narcotics 15-213				0
	Noise 15-306				0
	Nudity 16-806				0
	Other	4			4
	Parking 13-103				0
	Personal Article Storage 8-119				0
	Plastic 14-402	2			2
	Shovel 16-409	13			13
	Storage 16-805		5		5
	STR Bikes Beach Gear 14-506f				0
	STR Parking 14-506d				0
	STR Parking 14-506d(1)				0
	STR Parking 14-506d(5)				0
	STR Trash 14-506e(1)				0
	Swim Wade 15-314	15			15
	Trespass 15-119				0
	Vehicle 16-302b	11	3		14
	Total	147	21	11	179

August 2024 Evening Enforcement Activity					
Enforcement	Subcategory	Verbal Warning	Written Warning	Citation	Violation Total
	Alcohol 15-206				0
	Alligator 15-501				0
	Beached Boat 16-803				0
	Beach Fee 15-105				0
	Build Permit				0
	Business License				0
	Critical Habitat 16-604				0
	Disorderly 15-204				0
	Drone 7-302			3	3
	Dune 16-304	8			8
	Fireworks 15-209				0
	Glass 16-818	1			1
	Harass Animal 16-810				0
	Leash 7-201	6	2	3	11
	Lights 16-107	31			31
	Littering 15-212		5		5
	Narcotics 15-213				0
	Noise 15-306	5			5
	Nudity 16-806				0
	Other	4	1		5
	Parking 13-103				0
	Personal Article Storage 8-119		43	1	44
	Plastic 14-402				0
	Shovel 16-409				0
	Storage 16-805	1			1
	STR Bikes Beach Gear 14-506f		125	8	133
	STR Parking 14-506d		4		4
	STR Parking 14-506d(1)		4		4
	STR Parking 14-506d(5)		3	1	4
	STR Trash 14-506e(1)		2		2
	Swim Wade 15-314				0
	Trespass 15-119			3	3
	Vehicle 16-302b				0
	Total	56	189	19	264

Mr. Edgerton discussed replacing the sign at Captain Sam’s Inlet, seasonal down staffing, an increase in lease law violations, and enforcement of the new loose materials ordinance.

D. Kiawah Island Community Association

KICA Security Report Monthly Statistics: August 2024			
	2022	2023	2024
Deer Related Accidents (no personal injury)	0	0	1
False Residential Alarms	1	2	5
Vehicles passed through the Main Gate	207,381	206,389	201,039
Vehicles passed through the Vanderhorst Gate	118,233	115,371	102,028

Mr. Ruppel discussed the current paving project and said that all security department personnel are completing basic first-aid training and will hold 2-year certifications.

V. Old Business:

A. Update on the Comprehensive Public Safety Feasibility Study

Mr. Harris provided an update on the Public Safety Feasibility Study, stating that the consultants have been conducting interviews on-site and that a community drop-in meeting was held to obtain community feedback. He noted that the results are expected in the next week or two, stressing that the study was to look for any gaps in law enforcement services and to make recommendations on

improvements.

VI. New Business:

A. Discussion of Land Sail Carts

In discussing Sail Carts, Mr. Harris stated that a committee would be formed to gather facts about Sail Carts.

Mr. Edgerton shared details on the four Blokarts on the island, three at Surfsong and one at Flyway. These non-motorized vehicles have been observed on the beach since 2003, with two unfounded complaints and no unsafe activity. They are seasonal, not seen during busy summer months, and operate like sailboats, with wind controlling their speed, steering, and braking. Concerns include their speed and safety around beachgoers, as well as their lack of brakes.

Further discussion included Councilman Berner's initiating the discussion, and a subcommittee will be formed to explore the issue further, considering existing ordinances on vehicle speeds. The topic will be revisited in a future Council meeting, along with potential implications for beach emergency access issues, the prohibition of e-bikes on the beach, and the need for speed regulation due to wind conditions.

Mr. Thomae made a motion to establish a sub-committee to further investigate the issues with Sail Carts. Mr. Rolando seconded the motion.

VII. Chairman's Updates:

Mr. Harris commended EMS, Fire, and the Sheriff's Office for last week's incident response. Upcoming events are a triathlon on October 6th, the marathon in December, and the New Year's Eve celebration. Collaboration with department heads of Fire, EMS, and Law Enforcement is planned. The storm response practice was appreciated.

VIII. Committee Members' Comments:

None

IX. Citizens Comments:

None

X. Adjournment:

Mr. Ruppel made a motion to adjourn the meeting at 11:28 pm. Mr. Thomae seconded the motion, and it was unanimously approved.

Submitted by,

Craig Harris, Public Safety Director

Date

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE MEETING

Municipal Center Council Chambers

November 14, 2024; 11:00 AM

Minutes

Due to a technical issue, there was no audio during the first part of the meeting.

I. **Call to Order:** Chairman Berner called the meeting to order at 11:00 am.

II. **Roll Call:**

Present: Russell Berner, Chairman
Yvonne Johnstone
Steve Rolando
Mark Ruppel
Al Sines
Bill Thomae

Absent: Nancy Robison

Also Present: Craig Harris, *Public Safety Director*
Fire Chief Kunitzer, *St. Johns Fire District*
Deputy Chief Winn, *Charleston County EMS*
Rob Edgerton, *Beach Patrol*
Brian Gottshalk, *Public Works Manager*

III. **Approval of Minutes:**

A. Public Safety Committee Meeting Minutes of September 19, 2024

Approval of the minutes was deferred to the next meeting.

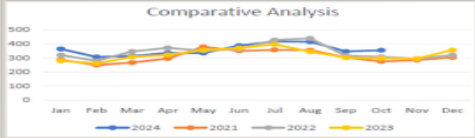
IV. **Agency Updates (as required)**

A. Charleston County Sheriff's Department

Town of Kiawah Monthly Report	October	Year to Date
Number of all Written Report (excluding accident reports)	8	153
Accident Reports – Vehicle Mishaps	8	85
Number of Calls Handle Not Requiring a Report	66	644
Number of Traffic Stops	60	295
TOTAL NUMBER OF CALLS HANDLED (dispatched/self-generated)	142	1035
Written Warnings Issued		
Written Warnings Issued	55	253
Traffic Citations Issued		
Traffic Citations Issued	5	44
Total Warnings and Citations Issued		
Total Warnings and Citations Issued	60	297
Alarms		
Alarms	23	297
Specific Patrols Requests		
Specific Patrols Requests	97	1941

B. St. John's Fire District

St. John's Fire District 2024 Reports													
2024	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Station	Station	Station	Station	Station	Station	Station	Station	Station	Station	Station	Station	Station	Station
NOTED Incident Type	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Fire	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Chimney/Structure Rapphans, Explosion, Overheat (No Fire)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firearm & Dangerous - Misdemeanor Incident	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Firearm - Misdemeanor (No Fire)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Service Call	0	0	4	3	4	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	18
Good Intent Call	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
False Alarm & False Call	7	5	7	8	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	100
General Weather & Hazardous Condition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Incident Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CALLS	15	11	13	13	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	150
TOTAL CALLS	15	11	13	13	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	150
Incidents by Volume Summary (2)													
Fire	6.68	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33	33.33
Medical	44.75	22.37	22.37	22.37	22.37	22.37	22.37	22.37	22.37	22.37	22.37	22.37	223.70
Other	45.56	22.78	22.78	22.78	22.78	22.78	22.78	22.78	22.78	22.78	22.78	22.78	227.80
Incidents by Label	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Fire Label	3	20.00%	3	20.00%	1	6.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Chimney/Label	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Firearm Label	2	13.33%	2	13.33%	2	13.33%	2	13.33%	2	13.33%	2	13.33%	12
Service Label	4	26.67%	4	26.67%	4	26.67%	4	26.67%	4	26.67%	4	26.67%	24
Weather Label	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Special Label	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
TOTAL	15	100.00%	11	76.67%	13	86.67%	13	86.67%	15	100.00%	15	100.00%	150



C. Charleston County Emergency Medical Services

Charleston County EMS Quick Data - Town of Kiawah						
Month	Year					
October	2024					
Number of Days in Report: 31						
Response Data	Overall	Alpha	Bravo	Charlie	Delta	Echo
Incident Arrivals	33	10	11	7	4	1
% of All Responses	100.00%	30.30%	33.33%	21.21%	12.12%	3.03%
Average Responses Per Day	1.06	0.32	0.35	0.23	0.13	0.03
Average Response Time	00:13:19	00:11:40	00:15:27	00:11:47	00:14:49	00:11:07
Fractile	63.64%	90%	55%	71%	25%	0%
% > 20 Minute Response	12.12%	10.00%	27.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
% > 30 Minute Response	6.06%	10.00%	9.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Average Daily Total Staffing Hours	404	Average Daily Core Hours		313.39		
Average Daily Total Unit Type Hours	ALS 289	ADV 34.19	BLS 80	% Core BLS 25.57%		
				% Core ADV 10.91%		

D. Beach Patrol

October 2024 Beach Patrol Activity				
Enforcement	Subcategory	Verbal Warning	Written Warning	Violation Total
	Alcohol 15-208			0
	Alligator 15-501			0
	Beached Boat 16-803			0
	Beach Fire 15-105			0
	Build Permit			0
	Business License			0
	Critical Habitat 16-604	14		14
	Disorderly 15-204			0
	Drone 7-302			0
	Drone 16-304	7		7
	Fireworks 15-209	3		3
	Glass 16-819			0
	Hazardous Animal 16-810			0
	Leash 7-201	24		27
	Lights 16-107			0
	Littering 15-212			0
	Narcotics 15-213			0
	Noise 15-306			0
	Nudity 16-806			0
	Other			0
	Parking 13-103			0
	Personal Article Storage 8-119			0
	Plastic 14-402	2		2
	Shovel 16-409			0
	Storage 16-805			0
	STR Bikes Beach Gear 14-506f			0
	STR Parking 14-506d			0
	STR Parking 14-506d(1)			0
	STR Parking 14-506d(5)			0
	STR Trash 14-506e(1)			0
	Swim Wade 15-314			0
	Trespass 15-119			0
	Vehicle 16-302b	3		3
	Total	53	0	56

October 2024 Evening Enforcement Activity					
Enforcement	Subcategory	Verbal Warning	Written Warning	Citation	Violation Total
	Alcohol 15-208				0
	Alligator 15-501				0
	Beach Boat 16-803				0
	Beach Fee 15-105				0
	Build Permit				0
	Business License				0
	Critical Habitat 16-504				0
	Disorderly 15-204				0
	Drone 7-302				0
	Dune 16-304				0
	Fireworks 15-209				0
	Glass 16-818				0
	Harass Animal 16-810				0
	Leash 7-201				0
	Lights 16-107	2			2
	Littering 15-212		2		2
	Narcotics 15-213				0
	Noise 15-305	3			3
	Nudity 16-805				0
	Other	3	2	42	47
	Parking 13-103				0
	Personal Article Storage 8-119		5		5
	Plastic 14-402				0
	Shovel 16-409				0
	Storage 16-805				0
	STR Bikes Beach Gear 14-505f	1	28	1	30
	STR Parking 14-506d		1	1	2
	STR Parking 14-506d(1)	1		3	4
	STR Parking 14-506d(5)		1		1
	STR Trash 14-506e(1)				0
	Swim Wade 15-314				0
	Trespass 15-119				0
	Vehicle 16-302b				0
	Total	10	42	44	96

E. Kiawah Island Community Association

KICA Security Report
Monthly Statistics: October 2024

	2022	2023	2024
Deer Related Accidents (no personal injury)	3	1	0
False Residential Alarms	0	1	1
Vehicles passed through the Main Gate	170,335	181,269	200,552
Vehicles passed through the Vanderhorst Gate	87,014	117,218	101,726

V. Old Business:

- A. Update on the Comprehensive Public Safety Feasibility Study
- B. Discussion of the Town Council's opinion regarding Shibumi Shades

VI. New Business:

- A. Discussion and Recommendation of the Reappointment of Bill Thomae as an STJFD Fire Commissioner.
- B. Discussion of the 3rd Quarter CCSO Statistical Breakdown
- C. Update on the Town Council's Decision Regarding the Traffic Roadway Buttons.
 - a. Discussion of any Suggestions for Providing Safety Measures to Protect Traffic Entering Kiawah Island Parkway from Little Rabbit

The discussion focused on traffic management and emergency response planning, emphasizing efficient movement and safety during large events or crises.

Committee Members’ discussion included Ms. Johnstone’s views on raised curbs, with Mr. Harris being assigned to investigate the suggestion along with Mr. Ruppel and KICA. It was noted that ensuring clear access for responders during marathons or emergencies, like the governor's conference incident, was vital, pointing out that raised curbing would restrict access. Temporary, removable devices for emergencies were proposed, and Mr. Gottshalk was assigned to manage this.

D. Introduction of a speed monitoring system and its capabilities

Mr. Gottshalk discussed a speed monitoring system for Kiawah Island Parkway, focusing on the Mingo Point curve to mitigate speeding. It was confirmed by borrowing a speed box from KICA and placing it at the Mingo Curve. Highlighting the need for in-house equipment, he contacted Stalker Street Dynamics for stealth boxes, speed signs, and message board trailers. These tools monitor speed, alert drivers, and notify about road conditions. The stealth boxes collect data on speed and volume, the

message board displays preset messages and traffic signs, aiding event notifications and road alerts, and the mobile speed trailer sign with radar detectors was being considered.

The legality of issuing citations from a speed monitoring device in SC was discussed, and it was noted that the focus would be on identifying problem areas for law enforcement.

Mr. Ruppel indicated that KICA's speed trailers with license plate readers were effective on the island. The speed reduction program, paused in January, will resume for contractors and island employees, with HR notifications and potential contractor bans for violations. The License plate readers capture speed and images and can be set to send emails for violations. Collaboration with the county for enforcement was suggested.

E. Discussion of the Restart of CERT (Community Emergency Response Team)

Chairman Berner stated that he was taking over as the lead and reactivating CERT.

a. CERT's involvement in the upcoming marathon

CERT has been activated to participate in the upcoming marathon. Volunteers will be stationed on the course looking for runners in distress or wanting to quit, and shuttle operators will transport those runners back to the start.

CERT will meet with the Resort and Sheriff's Office to discuss communication protocols, emergency procedures, and how to address unoccupied packages.

b. Discussion of the need to Prepare a Procedure Manual for Engaging CERT

1) Manual to Include a List of What Services CERT will Provide for Different Events

A manual outlining the procedures and protocol for engaging CERT during an emergency situation and for assisting in upcoming community events is being prepared.

Concerns were raised about CERT equipment being stored at Town Hall and limiting access after-hours, on the weekend, or if the bridge is gone.

F. Discussion of Upcoming Events and Preparations for the Holidays

Ms. Johnstone stated that the Marathon had capped off at 5,100 runners, so good communication would be vital. The event, which had been held for almost 50 years, would start at West Beach Conference Center again this year.

Nancy Robinson was absent but provided the following updates:

- The Christmas tree will arrive today on the green at the Santa Shack. Delivery was delayed due to a storm affecting the farm near Asheville.
- Freshfield will host the Bohicket 5k and a half-mile marathon on November 23rd and a holiday farmers market on November 25th.
- Santa will be at the Santa Surf Shack from November 29th to December 1st.
- Movie nights are scheduled for December 7th and 14th

VII. Chairman's Updates

None

VIII. Committee Members' Comments

Mr. Thomae indicated that he would be out of the country and unable to attend the December meeting.

Mr. Sines questioned the Council's decision to reimburse a maximum of \$400 per vehicle for damage caused by the buttons' installation.

IX. Citizens' Comments:

None

X. Adjournment:

Mr. Ruppel made a motion to adjourn the meeting at 12:04 pm. Mr. Thomaе seconded the motion, and it was unanimously approved.

Submitted by,

Craig Harris, Public Safety Director

Date

TO: Town of Kiawah Island
FROM: Lt. C. W. Brokaw
DATE: January 8, 2024

SUBJECT: Monthly Activity Report / December 2024

Town of Kiawah Monthly Report	December	Year to Date
Number of all Written Report (excluding accident reports)	9	169
Accident Reports – Vehicle Mishaps	5	98
Number of Calls Handle Not Requiring a Report	89	795
Number of Traffic Stops	34	373
TOTAL NUMBER OF CALLS HANDLED (dispatched/self-generated)	137	1435
Written Warnings Issued	25	314
Traffic Citations Issued	9	61
Total Warnings and Citations Issued	34	375
Alarms	36	365
Specific Patrols Requests	43	2061

Time of Call Or Traffic Stop	# Calls Responded To	Traffic Stops
12:00am-7:59am	12	9
8:00am-3:59pm	54	14
4:00pm-11:59pm	37	11

FRESHFIELDS AND OFF ISLAND (these numbers are reflected in above stats)		
Types of Calls	December	Year to date
Incidents	9	64
Alarms	7	57
Accidents	1	28
Traffic Stops	8	47

Reports Written:

Collisions/Incidents on Island:

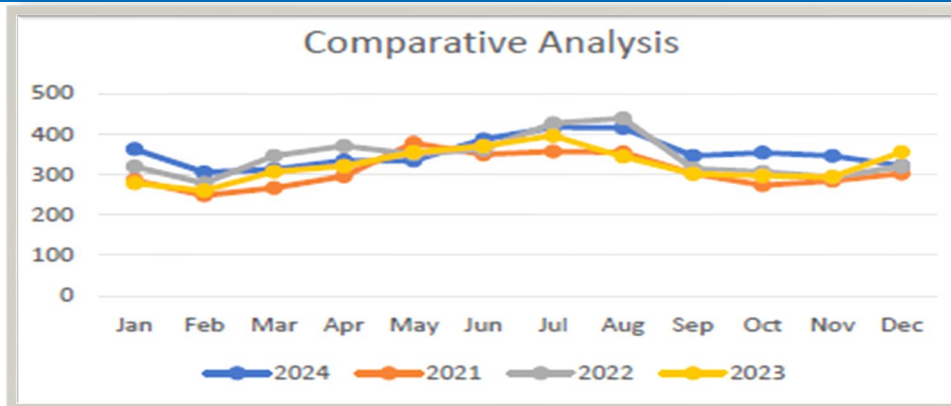
Month /Day	Incident	Month /Day	Incident
12/01	Dangerous Animal – Sand Fiddler Ct.	12/04	Harassment – Sora Rail Rd.
12/09	Collision – KIPW and Sanctuary	12/13	Collision - KIPW
12/16	Past Theft – Sanctuary Beach	12/19	Past Stalking– Sanctuary Beach
12/19	Collision – Beachwalker Dr.	12/23	Past Theft – Sanctuary Beach
12/27	Fraud – Victory Bay Ln.	12/27	Collision – KIPW and Green Winged
12/27	Alarm – Beachwalker Dr.		

Collisions/Incidents in Freshfields and Off Island:

Month /Day	Incident	Month /Day	Incident
12/08	Traffic Violation – Farm Lake View	12/10	Collision – 515 Freshfields Dr.
12/14	Traffic Violation – 515 Freshfields Dr.		

**St. Johns Fire District
2024 Reports**

2024	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		Totals		
	Station		Station		Station		Station		Station		Station		Station		Station		Station		Station		Station		Station		Station		
	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	
NFIRS Incident Type																											
Fires	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	7
Overpressure Rupture, Explosion, Overheat (no fire)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rescue & Emergency Medical Service Incident	18	8	18	7	14	8	18	8	26	9	32	9	33	19	20	4	13	7	20	8	26	8	19	12	257	107	
Hazardous Condition (No Fire)	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	5	1	3	0	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	20	9
Service Call	9	6	4	3	4	3	5	3	5	1	6	3	9	0	15	5	6	0	5	0	4	1	1	2	73	27	
Good Intent Call	6	1	4	1	3	5	4	4	7	3	10	2	6	3	6	1	6	4	7	2	2	4	2	1	63	31	
False Alarm & False Call	7	5	7	8	16	11	12	10	13	15	11	12	23	23	17	22	15	12	16	12	13	7	9	9	159	146	
Severe Weather & Natural Disaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	
Special Incident Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
TOTAL CALLS	43	21	35	19	37	28	41	25	52	33	61	29	73	47	66	34	43	23	51	22	48	21	32	26	582	328	
Incidents by Volume Summary (%)																											
Fire		6.08		3.28		4.49		5.09		2.69		4.15		2.64		1.21		1.16		2.55		1.16		4.36			
Medical		44.75		57.70		50.32		51.20		57.19		49.48		51.44		44.44		47.25		52.41		53.91		55.45			
Other		45.86		37.05		45.19		41.92		38.92		44.82		45.67		53.62		50.14		42.49		44.06		36.76			
Incidents by Island	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Johns Island	220	60.77	191	62.62			194	58.08	152	45.51	204	52.85	210	50.48	218	52.66	198	57.39	201	56.94	197	57.10	204	63.55	411		
Kiawah Island	64	17.68	54	17.70			66	19.76	85	25.45	90	23.32	120	28.85	100	24.15	66	19.13	73	20.68	69	20.00	58	18.07	118		
Seabrook Island	32	8.84	31	10.16			39	11.68	56	16.77	41	10.62	51	12.26	56	13.53	45	13.04	50	14.16	48	13.91	33	10.28	63		
Wasmalaw Island	46	12.71	29	9.51			35	10.48	41	12.28	51	13.21	35	8.41	40	9.66	36	10.43	29	8.22	31	8.99	26	8.10	75		
TOTAL	362		305		0		334		334		386		416		414		345		353		345		321		3915		





Charleston County EMS

Quick Data - Town of Kiawah



December ▾

2024 ▾

Number of Days in Report: 31

Countywide Response Data

	Overall	Alpha	Bravo	Charlie	Delta	Echo
Incident Arrivals	35	6	13	8	8	0
% of All Arrivals	100.00%	17.14%	37.14%	22.86%	22.86%	(Blank)
Average Arrivals Per Day	1.13	0.19	0.42	0.26	0.26	(Blank)
Average Response Time	00:13:14	00:15:12	00:10:30	00:08:14	00:21:12	
Fractile	57.14%	50%	69%	88%	13%	0%
% > 20 Minute Response	17.14%	16.67%	0.00%	0.00%	62.50%	(Blank)
% > 30 Minute Response	2.86%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	12.50%	(Blank)
Average Daily Total Staffing Hours <small>Transport Units Only</small>	422.39	Average Daily Core Hours				337.5
Average Daily Total Unit Type Hours	ALS 302.74	ADV 35.02	BLS 84.63	% Core BLS		25.27%
	Delta 73.49	Charlie 11.15	Alpha 6.13	% Core ADV		10.38%

Hour	Arrivals	Avg Resp Time	Fractile
0	0		0.00%
1	1	00:12:55	100.00%
2	0		0.00%
3	1	00:12:52	100.00%
4	0		0.00%
5	0		0.00%
6	2	00:12:32	50.00%
7	1	00:11:00	100.00%
8	2	00:09:21	50.00%
9	2	00:13:05	50.00%
10	3	00:06:20	100.00%
11	2	00:19:26	0.00%
12	3	00:08:25	66.67%
13	2	00:20:48	50.00%
14	1	00:13:48	0.00%
15	1	00:03:34	100.00%
16	1	00:08:11	100.00%
17	2	00:13:41	50.00%
18	6	00:17:09	50.00%
19	1	00:16:47	0.00%
20	2	00:09:17	100.00%
21	1	00:14:44	0.00%
22	1	00:25:47	0.00%
23	0		0.00%

Transport Units Available per Hour

0600	0700	0800	0900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700
13.89	14.69	16.82	18.39	20.30	21.19	21.60	21.65	21.65	21.63	20.62	19.60
1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	0000	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500
21.03	21.75	19.89	16.61	15.19	14.40	13.61	13.57	13.04	13.03	13.84	14.40

Unit	Scheduled Hours	Hours Lost	Actual Up Hours	Up / Sched.	Sched / Timeframe
M50	211.00	33.08	177.92	84.32%	28.36%
M51	195.50	21.56	173.94	88.97%	26.28%
Total	406.50	54.64	351.86	86.56%	54.64%

28
Transports

Transport Rate
Transported / Arrived 80.00%

Note:

- "0%" for fractile may be due to no calls during that period
- Incidents counted are those in which CCEMS arrived or staged



Charleston County EMS

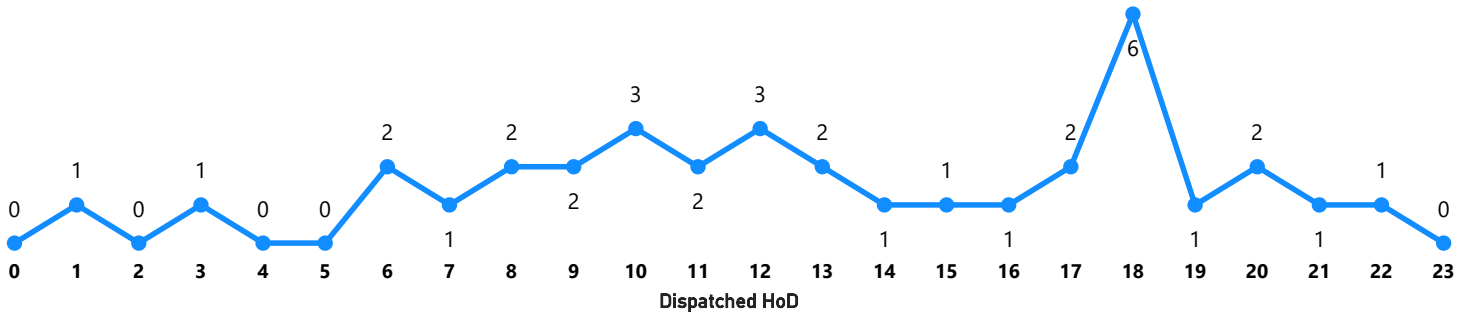
Incident Arrival Data - Town of Kiawah



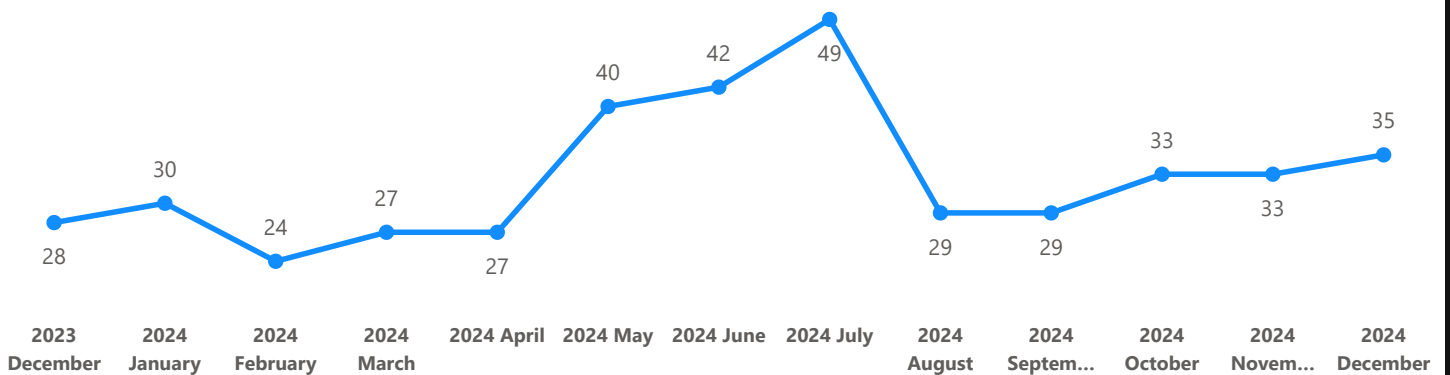
December ▾

2024 ▾

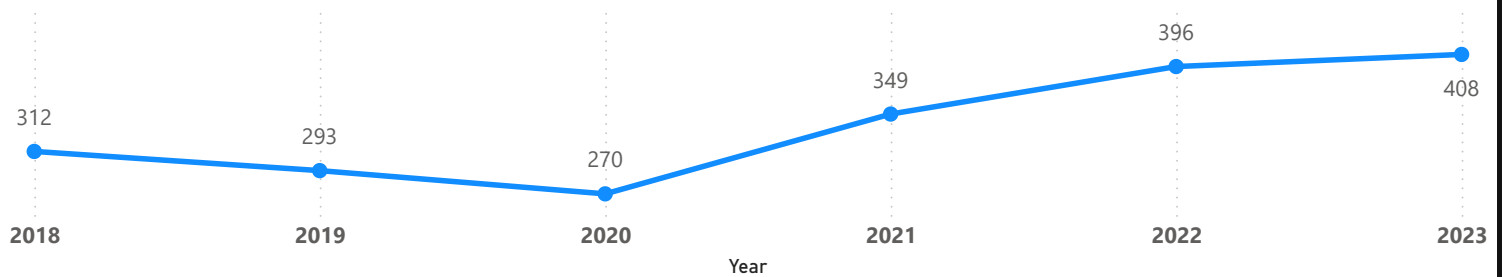
Total Number Incident Arrivals by Hour of Day for Report Month



Total Incident Arrivals by Month - Past 12 Months



Total Incident Arrivals by Full Calendar Year



Report Month by Years Past

Year	Incident Arrivals	Daily	Avg Resp Time	Fractile	% > 20min	Avg. Daily Total Staffed Hours
2024	35	1.13	00:13:14	57.14%	17.14%	422
2023	28	0.90	00:14:48	53.57%	17.86%	407
2022	22	0.71	00:10:40	59.09%	4.55%	342
2021	25	0.81	00:12:57	60.00%	16.00%	397
2020	20	0.65	00:18:13	25.00%	45.00%	380
2019	16	0.52	00:11:24	56.25%	12.50%	330

*Note: Incidents counted are those in which CCEMS arrived or staged



Charleston County EMS

Response Time Data - Town of Kiawah



December ▾

2024 ▾

Avg. Response Time

HH:MM:SS

00:13:14

Sum of Responses

20m & >

6

Sum of Responses

30m & >

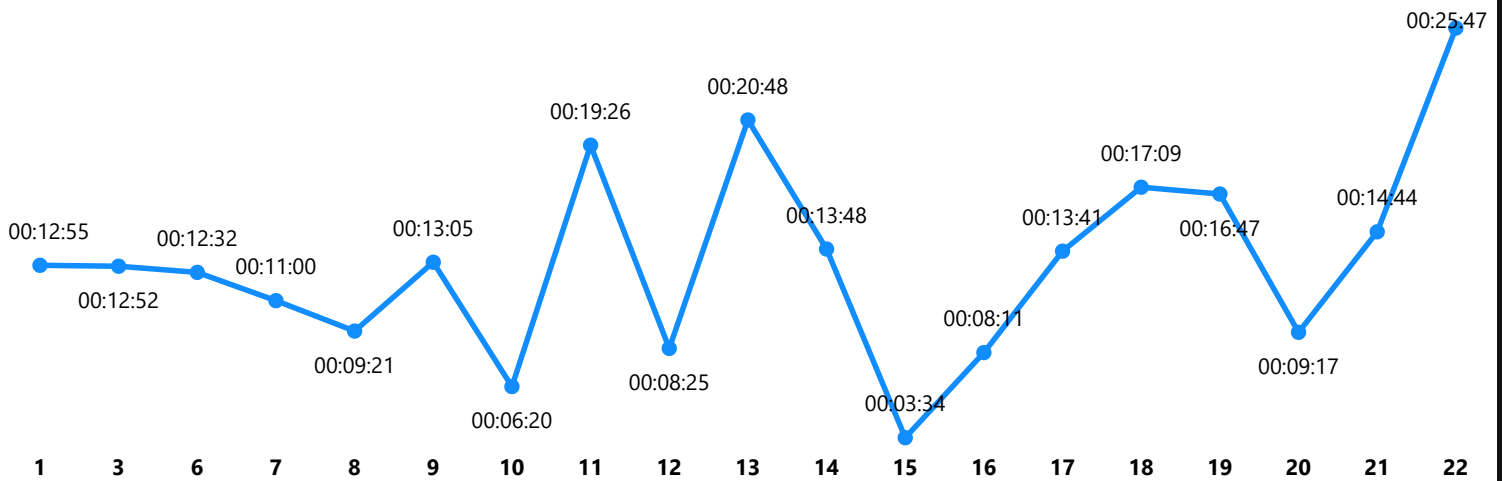
1

Sum of Responses

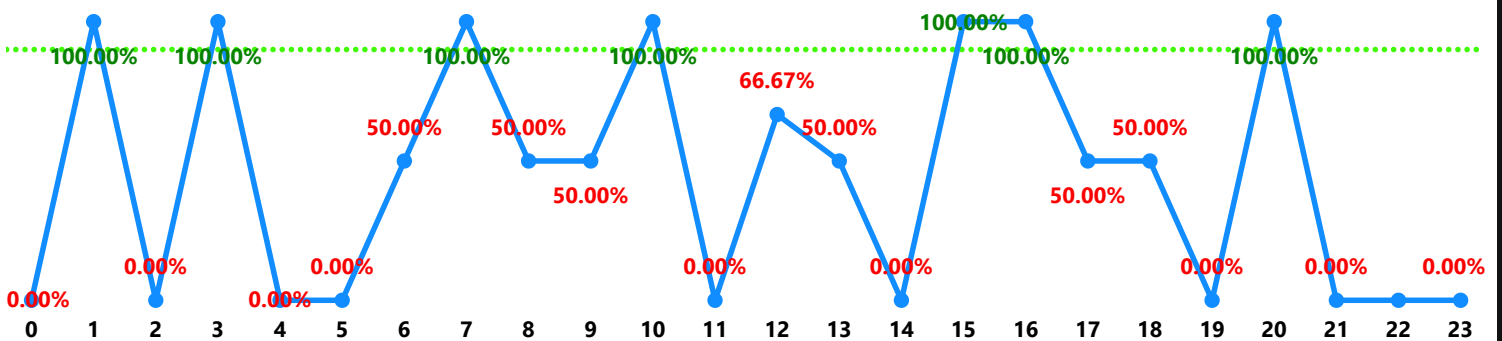
40m & >

0

Average Response Time by Hour of Day



Combined Fractile by Hour of Day



Hour of Day	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total
Incident Arrivals	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	6	1	2	1	1	0	35

Note:

- 1) Responses recorded as over 30 minutes can be inaccurate. Estimated inaccuracy rate currently: 25%
- 2) "0%" for fractile may be due to no calls during that period



Charleston County EMS

Incident Arrival Data - Town of Kiawah



December ▾

2024 ▾

Overall

Incident Arrivals	Average Response Time	Combined Fractile	Sum of 20 & >	=/> 20 Min.	Sum of 30 & >	=/> 30 Min.
35	00:13:14	57%	6	17.14%	1	2.86%

By Dispatch Priority

DispatchPriority	Incidents Arrivals	% of Incidents	Avg Resp Time	Fractile	Sum of 20 & >	=/> 20 Min.	Sum of 30 & >	=/> 30 Min.
P5_Alpha	6	17.14%	00:15:12	50%	1	16.67%	0	0.00%
P4_Bravo	13	37.14%	00:10:30	69%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
P3_Charlie	8	22.86%	00:08:14	88%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
P2_Delta	8	22.86%	00:21:12	13%	5	62.50%	1	12.50%
P1_Echo	0	0.00%		0%				

Alpha Fractile

Goal: <=/= 15 Minutes

50%

Bravo Fractile

Goal: <=/= 13 Minutes

69%

Charlie Fractile

Goal: <=/= 13 Minutes

88%

Delta Fractile

Goal: <=/= 11 Minutes

13%

Echo Fractile

Goal: <=/= 11 Minutes

0%

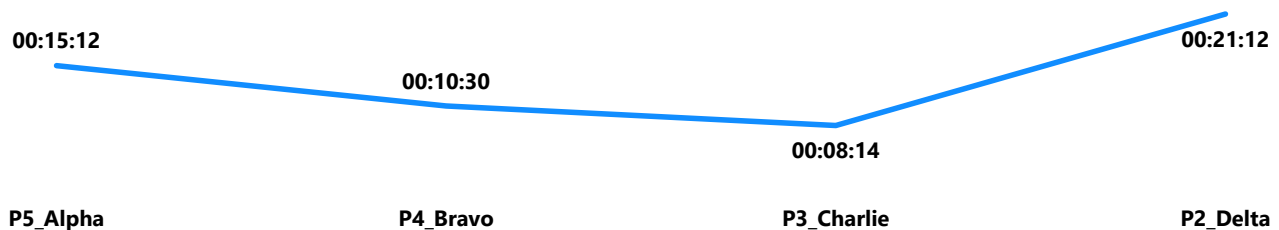
Comb.Fractile

Goal: 90% Combined

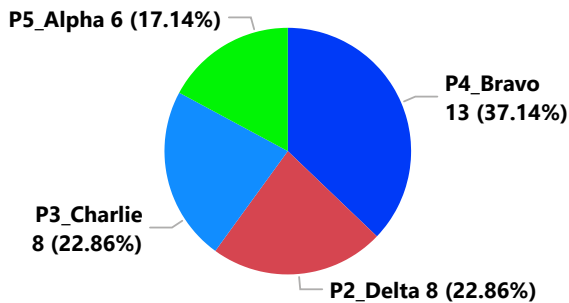
57%

Average of Response Time by Dispatch Priority

HH:MM:SS

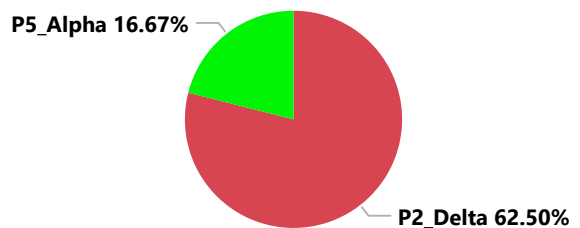


of Incident Arrivals by DispatchPriority



% Responses >20 Minutes by Priority

Listed percentage equals of that priority



December 2024 Beach Patrol Activity

Enforcement	Subcategory	Verbal Warning	Written Warning	Citation	Violation Total
	Alcohol 15-208				0
	Alligator 15-501				0
	Beached Boat 16-803				0
	Beach Fire 15-105				0
	Build Permit				0
	Business License				0
	Critical Habitat 16-604	5			5
	Disorderly 15-204				0
	Drone 7-302				0
	Dune 16-304	18			18
	Fireworks 15-209				0
	Glass 16-818	2			2
	Harass Animal 16-810				0
	Leash 7-201	1			1
	Lights 16-107				0
	Littering 15-212				0
	Narcotics 15-213				0
	Noise 15-306				0
	Nudity 16-806				0
	Other	1			1
	Parking 13 -103		4		4
	Personal Article Storage 8-119				0
	Plastic 14-402				0
	Shovel 16-409				0
	Storage 16-805				0
	STR Bikes Beach Gear 14-506f				0
	STR Parking 14-506d				0
	STR Parking 14-506d(1)				0
	STR Parking 14-506d(5)				0
	STR Trash 14-506e(1)				0
	Swim Wade 15-314				0
	Trespass 15-119				0
	Vehicle 16-302b				0
	Total:	27	4	0	31

Other Activity	Subcategory	Total
Rescue		
	Person	
	Boat	
Medical Call		
	Major Medical	1
	Minor Medical	
	Jellyfish	
	Stingray	
Missing Persons		
Prevention		2
Public Assist		29
Wildlife		18

2024 Beach Patrol Activity

Enforcement	Subcategory	Verbal Warning	Written Warning	Citation	Violation Total
	Alcohol 15-208	0	0	0	0
	Alligator 15-501	0	0	1	1
	Beached Boat 16-803	4	0	0	4
	Beach Fire 15-105	0	0	0	0
	Build Permit	0	0	1	1
	Business License	1	0	1	2
	Critical Habitat 16-604	169	12	2	183
	Disorderly 15-204	7	0	2	9
	Drone 7-302	18	0	2	20
	Dune 16-304	247	1	0	248
	Fireworks 15-209	0	1	0	1
	Glass 16-818	96	2	0	98
	Harass Animal 16-810	16	0	0	16
	Leash 7-201	363	40	26	429
	Lights 16-107	4	0	0	4
	Littering 15-212	1	0	0	1
	Narcotics 15-213	0	0	0	0
	Noise 15-306	2	0	0	2
	Nudity 16-806	3	0	2	5
	Other	24	0	2	26
	Parking 13 -103	12	6	12	30
	Personal Article Storage 8-119	0	2	0	2
	Plastic 14-402	6	0	0	6
	Shovel 16-409	64	0	0	64
	Storage 16-805	1	16	0	17
	STR Bikes Beach Gear 14-506f	0	0	0	0
	STR Parking 14-506d	0	0	0	0
	STR Parking 14-506d(1)	0	0	0	0
	STR Parking 14-506d(5)	0	0	0	0
	STR Trash 14-506e(1)	0	0	0	0
	Swim Wade 15-314	68	2	0	70
	Trespass 15-119	0	0	0	0
	Vehicle 16-302b	56	5	0	61
	Total:	1162	87	51	1300

Other Activity	Subcategory	Total
Rescue	Person	6
	Boat	2
Medical Call	Major Medical	20
	Minor Medical	60
	Jellyfish	12
	Stingray	75
Missing Persons		9
Prevention		94
Public Assist		629
Wildlife		406

December 2024 Evening Enforcement Activity

Enforcement	Subcategory	Verbal Warning	Written Warning	Citation	Violation Total
	Alcohol 15-208				0
	Alligator 15-501				0
	Beached Boat 16-803				0
	Beach Fire 15-105				0
	Build Permit				0
	Business License				0
	Critical Habitat 16-604				0
	Disorderly 15-204				0
	Drone 7-302				0
	Dune 16-304				0
	Fireworks 15-209				0
	Glass 16-818				0
	Harass Animal 16-810				0
	Leash 7-201				0
	Lights 16-107				0
	Littering 15-212		9		9
	Narcotics 15-213				0
	Noise 15-306				0
	Nudity 16-806				0
	Other	3	12		15
	Parking 13-103				0
	Personal Article Storage 8-119		11		11
	Plastic 14-402				0
	Shovel 16-409				0
	Storage 16-805				0
	STR Bikes Beach Gear 14-506f		17		17
	STR Parking 14-506d		2		2
	STR Parking 14-506d(1)		4		4
	STR Parking 14-506d(5)				0
	STR Trash 14-506e(1)		2		2
	Swim Wade 15-314				0
	Trespass 15-119				0
	Vehicle 16-302b				0
	Total:	3	57	0	60

Other Activity	Subcategory	Total
Follow-Up for Day Shift	Other	1
	Permit Question	5
	STR Question	1
Rescue	Person	
	Boat	
Medical Call	Major Medical	2
	Minor Medical	
	Jellyfish	
	Stingray	
Missing Persons		
Prevention		
Public Assist		3
Wildlife		4

2024 Evening Enforcement Activity

Enforcement	Subcategory	Verbal Warning	Written Warning	Citation	Violation Total
	Alcohol 15-208	13	0	0	13
	Alligator 15-501	0	0	1	1
	Beached Boat 16-803	0	0	0	0
	Beach Fire 15-105	1	0	0	1
	Build Permit	0	0	0	0
	Business License	1	0	0	1
	Critical Habitat 16-604	1	0	0	1
	Disorderly 15-204	1	0	0	1
	Drone 7-302	1	0	0	1
	Dune 16-304	19	0	3	22
	Fireworks 15-209	5	1	0	6
	Glass 16-818	15	0	0	15
	Harass Animal 16-810	1	0	0	1
	Leash 7-201	27	7	6	40
	Lights 16-107	214	2	0	216
	Littering 15-212	1	62	0	63
	Narcotics 15-213	2	0	9	11
	Noise 15-306	26	3	0	29
	Nudity 16-806	0	0	0	0
	Other	20	69	48	137
	Parking 13-103	2	0	2	4
	Personal Article Storage 8-119	0	192	2	194
	Plastic 14-402	0	0	0	0
	Shovel 16-409	2	0	0	2
	Storage 16-805	1	2	0	3
	STR Bikes Beach Gear 14-506f	3	628	15	646
	STR Parking 14-506d	3	45	3	51
	STR Parking 14-506d(1)	1	41	0	42
	STR Parking 14-506d(5)	1	22	2	25
	STR Trash 14-506e(1)	0	18	1	19
	Swim Wade 15-314	1	0	0	1
	Trespass 15-119	0	0	3	3
	Vehicle 16-302b	0	0	0	0
	Total:	362	1092	95	1549

Other Activity	Subcategory	Total
Follow-Up for Day Shift		
	Other	106
	Permit Question	49
	STR Question	37
Rescue		
	Person	0
	Boat	6
Medical Call		
	Major Medical	9
	Minor Medical	9
	Jellyfish	0
	Stingray	7
Missing Persons		4
Prevention		11
Public Assist		101
Wildlife		61

KICA Security Report

Monthly Statistics: December 2024

	2022	2023	2024
Deer Related Accidents (no personal injury)	3	0	0
False Residential Alarms	0	1	2
Vehicles passed through the Main Gate	154,813	147,610	147,524
Vehicles passed through the Vanderhorst Gate	92,613	82,002	73,423

Non-Cost Passes Issued by Type

Day	3,478	3,341	3,184
Owner/Owner Guest	1,118	1,052	1,580
Renter	797	775	926
Commercial	1,349	1,440	1,092
Employee Paper Passes	58	64	43
Employee Decals	15	23	21
Special Events	527	1,606	1,294

Cost Passes Issued by Type

4 Wheel Decal	167	187	235
6 Wheel Decal	13	13	16
7+ Wheel Decal	2	2	2
Commercial Employee Decal	51	38	29
4 Wheel Day Pass	1,883	1,841	1,859
6 Wheel Day Pass	349	359	401
7+ Wheel Day Pass	118	149	167

Covenant Violations

Verbal Contacts	111	52	8
Written Warnings	1	2	33
Penalty Citations	44	49	82
Total Violations	156	103	123

Rule Violation By Category Comparison

January-December 2024

Category	Number 2022	Number 2023	Difference	% Change	Number 2023	Number 2024	Difference	%Change	Number 2022	Number 2024	Difference	% Change
After Commercial Hours	6	30	24	400.0%	30	121	91	303.3%	6	121	115	1916.7%
Animals	1	3	2	200.0%	3	1	-2	-66.7%	1	1	0	0.0%
Bicycles/Joggers on Road	24	18	-6	-25.0%	18	78	60	333.3%	24	78	54	225.0%
Boat at Residence	15	7	-8	-53.3%	7	6	-1	-14.3%	15	6	-9	-60.0%
Camper/RV/Sprinter at Residence	1	2	1	100.0%	2	7	5	250.0%	1	7	6*	600.0%
Fireworks	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
Misc. Items	1,404	183	-1,221	-87.0%	183	266	83	45.4%	1,404	266	-1,138	-81.1%
Noise	25	33	8	32.0%	33	6	-27	-81.8%	25	6	-19	-76.0%
Parking Violations	608	1,218	610	100.3%	1,218	2,308	1,090	89.5%	608	2,308	1,700	279.6%
Pass Violations	105	98	-7	-6.7%	98	330	232	236.7%	105	330	225	214.3%
Trailer at Residence	18	84	66	366.7%	84	195	111	132.1%	18	195	177	983.3%
Total	2,207	1,676	-531	-24.1%	1,676	3,318	1,642	98.0%	2,207	3,318	1,111	50.3%

* Number higher due to reclassification of some categories

KICA Security Report

2024 Annual Report

	2022	2023	2024
Vehicles passed through the Main Gate	2,129,741	2,269,320	2,365,567
Vehicles passed through the Vanderhorst Gate	1,257,310	1,357,623	1,310,023
Deer Related Accidents (no personal injury)	9	5	3
False Residential Alarms	24	6	19

Non-Cost Passes Issued by Type

Day	47,152	46,324	49,030
Owner/Owner Guest	14,045	13,502	13,594
Renter	10,927	12,113	12,669
Commercial	16,598	16,871	16,345
Employee Paper Passes	1,809	1,574	1,449
Employee Decals	1,164	1,032	850
Special Events	14,311	15,680	15,800

Cost Passes Issued by Type

4 Wheel Decal	3,557	3,877	3,604
6 Wheel Decal	301	301	313
7+ Wheel Decal	57	51	51
Commercial Employee Decal	703	716	741
4 Wheel Day Pass	25,689	26,664	29,643
6 Wheel Day Pass	4,735	4,931	5,927
7+ Wheel Day Pass	1,745	2,054	2,077

Covenant Violations

Verbal Contacts	1,773	704	1,450
Written Warnings	50	106	256
Penalty Citations	384	864	1,612
Total Violations	2,207	1,674	3,318

Covenant Violations Issued By Category

After Commercial Hours	6	30	121
Animals	1	3	1

Bicycles/Joggers on Road	24	18	78
Boat at Residence	15	7	6
Camper/RV at Residence	1	2	7
Fireworks	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Items	1,404	183	266
Noise Violations	25	33	6
Parking Violations	608	1,218	2,308
Pass Violations	105	98	330
Trailer at Residence	18	84	195
Total	2,207	1,676	3,318

A close-up photograph of a coyote's head and shoulders, looking slightly to the right. The coyote has grey and brown fur, large pointed ears, and yellowish-green eyes. The background is a soft, out-of-focus brown.

Town of Kiawah Island Coyote Management Plan

Prepared January 9, 2025

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Introduction and goals

The goal of this coyote management plan is to provide a program for reducing human-coyote conflicts while prioritizing human safety on Kiawah Island. The suggested actions outlined in this plan are designed to increase citizens' knowledge and understanding of how coyotes behave and make clear how such behavior can be managed to reduce or eliminate conflicts with coyotes.

This coyote management is based on scientific research, a thorough understanding of coyote ecology and biology in suburban settings, and the best known management practices and management tools. This plan is guided by the following basic principles:

1. Human safety is a priority in managing human-coyote interactions.
2. Coyotes serve an important role in ecosystems by helping to control the population of rodents, rabbits, deer, raccoons, armadillos, and other suburban mammals.
3. Preventive practices such as reduction and removal of human-associated food attractants, habitat modification and responding appropriately when interacting with wildlife are key to minimizing potential interactions with coyotes.
4. Solutions for coyote conflicts must address both problematic coyote behaviors (such as aggression toward people and attacks on pets) and the problematic human behaviors (intentionally or unintentionally feeding coyotes and letting pets outside unattended) that contribute to conflicts.
5. Non-selective coyote removal programs are ineffective for reducing coyote population sizes or preventing human-coyote conflicts.
6. A community-wide program that involves residents is necessary for achieving coexistence among people, coyotes and pets.



The coyote

Due to their intelligence and adaptability—in addition to extensive urbanization and the subsequent decline of larger predators—coyotes have successfully expanded their range across North America. Coyotes are now found in all states in the U.S. except Hawaii and have become well established in nearly every ecosystem. They live in deserts, swamps, tundra and grasslands, brush, dense forests, cities and suburbs. People can live among coyotes yet never see them. Often it's only an evening chorus or group howling and yipping that alerts us to the presence of this wild canid in our neighborhoods. It is important to keep in mind that coyotes have been interacting with and adapting to people for more than a 100 years.

ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

Coyotes are curious, smart and adaptable creatures and Kiawah Island provides the perfect balance of food, shelter and water for them. What you may not know is that even in fragmented and urbanized landscapes, coyotes play an integral role in their environment by providing ecosystem services and helping to maintain species diversity. Coyotes in suburban areas not only provide free rodent control by feeding on mice and rats, but also help to regulate the population size of other species that may cause conflicts with people, including white-tailed deer, raccoons, and armadillos.

GENERAL BIOLOGY, REPRODUCTION AND BEHAVIOR

Appearance and signs: Most coyotes weigh approximately 25-35 pounds, although their long legs and thick fur make them appear larger. Coyote fur varies in color from gray-brown to yellow-gray. They have a black-tipped tail which helps to distinguish them from other canids such as foxes. Coyotes also have yellow/amber eyes (which help to distinguish them from domestic dogs), large ears and narrow, pointed muzzles.

Since coyotes are naturally very skittish and afraid of humans, they are rarely seen. Thus, their signs (including prints, scat and vocalizations) may be a better indicator of their presence. Coyote prints are similar to those of a domestic dog's, but are usually observed in a straight line (as opposed to the meandering path of domestic dog tracks). More commonly, coyote howling or other vocalizations may be heard. Coyotes produce a variety of sounds (including howls, barks, whines and yips) to communicate with one another and defend their territory. Small groups of two or three coyotes can distort their voices and sound like a group of 20. Coyotes also use scat (feces) to communicate by depositing it in the middle of a trail or on the edge of their territory. Coyote scat is similar to dog scat in size and appearance, but unlike dog scat, it is rope-like and typically filled with hairs, seeds and bones.

Diet: Coyotes are opportunistic omnivores with great flexibility in their diet. They generally hunt small mammals such as mice, rats, and rabbits but will also eat fruit and berries and even scavenge road-killed animals. In suburban areas, coyotes are also known to eat pet food, unsecured garbage and compost. They may also prey on unattended domestic pets such as cats and small dogs if given the opportunity. This does not indicate a danger to humans, but is rather a natural coyote behavior in suburban areas. This behavior can be prevented by reducing human-associated food attractants and not letting pets outside unattended.

Social structure: Most coyotes (called resident coyotes) live in family groups with one breeding pair and their offspring from the current year. Coyotes do not hunt in packs, but work together to defend their territory from other coyote family groups. Other coyotes (called transient coyotes) live alone or as an isolated mated pair.

Coyotes mate once per year during their breeding season (which occurs from January through March). During the pup season (April through August), the breeding pair will give birth to pups (typically in April or May). Litter size depends on available resources and the number of coyotes in the area. The average litter size is four to seven pups. Coyotes will place their pups in a den for the first 6 weeks, after which the pups will learn to hunt with their parents. During dispersal season (September through December), the pups from the previous year (yearlings) will leave the family group and become transient coyotes in search of a new home range.

Habitat: Coyotes are naturally diurnal (most active at dawn and dusk), but often shift to more nocturnal activity in urban and suburban areas in an effort to avoid people. Coyotes prefer open space and natural preserve areas over human-dominated landscapes, but are extremely adept at living in proximity to people. Coyotes thrive in these areas because food, water and shelter are abundant.

Home range sizes vary for each individual coyote. Research has shown that home range sizes for resident coyotes average 2–5 square miles, while transient coyotes have larger home ranges (averaging 10 square miles). Home range size can be an important indicator of resource distribution and abundance and also may correlate with population density.

Coyote attractants in suburban areas

Coyotes are drawn to suburban areas for the following reasons:

1. **Food.** Suburban areas provide a bounty of natural food choices for coyotes, who primarily eat rodents such as mice and rats. However, coyotes can be further attracted into suburban neighborhoods by human-associated food such as pet food and unsecured compost or trash. Intentional and unintentional feeding can lead coyotes to associate humans with sources of food, which can result in negative interactions among coyotes, people and pets. To reduce food attractants in urban and suburban areas:
 - Never hand-feed or otherwise deliberately feed a coyote.
 - Avoid feeding pets outside. Remove sources of pet food and water. If feeding pets outside is necessary, remove the bowl and any leftover food promptly.
 - Never compost any meat or dairy unless the compost is fully secured.
 - Maintain good housekeeping, such as regularly raking areas around bird feeders, to help discourage coyote activity near residences.
 - Keep trash in high-quality containers with tight-fitting lids. Only place the cans curbside the morning of collection. If you leave trash cans out overnight, they are more likely to be tipped over and broken into.
2. **Water.** Suburban areas provide a year-round supply of water in the form of storm water impoundments and channels, artificial lakes, irrigation, pet water dishes, etc., which support both coyotes and their prey.
 - In dry conditions, water can be as alluring as food, so remove water bowls set outside for pets and make watering cans unavailable.
3. **Access to shelter.** Parks, open spaces, golf courses, buildings, sheds, decks and crawl spaces, etc., increase the amount and variability of cover for coyotes. They allow coyotes to safely and easily remain close to people, pets, homes and businesses without detection.
 - In the spring, when coyotes give birth and begin to raise their young, they concentrate their activities around dens or burrows in which their young are sheltered. Coyotes may take advantage of available spaces under sheds or decks for use as a den, bringing them into close contact with people and pets.
4. **Unattended pets.** Pets are a normal part of a suburban landscape. Within their territory, coyotes may consider pets as potential prey or potential competitors. Free-roaming pets, especially cats and sometimes small dogs, may attract coyotes into neighborhoods. The best way to minimize risk to pets is to not leave them outside unattended.
 - **Cats.** Coyotes primarily eat small mammals such as mice and rats, but will also prey on slightly larger mammals including rabbits and raccoons. Approximately the same size as a raccoon or rabbit, free-roaming outdoor cats may also be seen as eligible prey items by coyotes. It is important to note that attacks on cats are normal coyote behavior and do not indicate a danger for people. The only way to protect cats from coyotes is to keep cats indoors.
 - **Dogs** are also vulnerable to coyote confrontations. These incidents generally involve coyotes who are accustomed or habituated to people (usually due to wildlife feeding) or coyotes who are protecting their territory and pups (usually during breeding season).
 - Small, unattended dogs may be seen as potential prey for coyotes. It is important to either keep dogs on a leash 6 feet long or shorter when outdoors. Coyotes may view a dog on a leash longer than 6 feet as an unattended pet. Attacks on unattended small dogs are normal coyote behavior in urban areas and do not indicate a danger for people.

Coyote management strategies and techniques

MONITORING AND COLLECTING DATA

Monitoring and data collection are critical components of an effective coyote management plan. This is best accomplished with input from both residents and Town officials using an online reporting form.

The purpose of monitoring human-coyote interactions is to document where coyotes are frequently seen, to count how many coyotes are within an area and to identify human-coyote conflict hotspots. Gathering specific data on incidents will allow for targeting of educational campaigns and conflict mitigation efforts, as well as the ability to measure success in reducing conflicts over time.

All coyote sightings should be reported by filling out the [Town's Online Coyote Sighting form](#).

A Coyote Incident Form (Appendix A) will be used as appropriate to collect additional information to allow for consistent reporting of coyote incidents. Contact information—including the date, time, name, address and phone number of the individuals submitting the report—should be included, as well as specific information about the incident.

HUMAN-COYOTE CONFLICT DEFINITIONS

The following definitions will be used for the process of categorizing human-coyote conflicts:

Observation:

The act of noticing signs of a coyote, such as tracks, scat or vocalizations, but without visual observation of the coyote.

Sighting:

A visual observation of a coyote. A sighting may occur at any time of the day or night.

Encounter:

A direct meeting that is between a human and coyote with no physical contact and that is without incident.

Incident:

A conflict between a human and a coyote where the coyote exhibits any of the following behaviors: growling, baring teeth, lunging or making physical contact with the person. A human is not bitten.

Human attack:

A human is bitten by a coyote(s).

Provoked: An attack where the involved human encourages the coyote to engage. Examples include a human hand-feeding a coyote, approaching a coyote with pups or intervening in a coyote attack on a pet.

Unprovoked: An attack where the involved human does not encourage the coyote to engage.

The following definitions will also be used for the process of categorizing conflicts among coyotes and pets.

Pet attack:

Coyote kills or injures a domestic pet.

Attended: Pet is on a leash less than 16 feet in length or is in the presence of a person less than 16 feet away.

Unattended: Pet is free-roaming, walking off-leash more than 16 feet from a person, or on a leash longer than 16 feet.

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

A critical element of a successful coyote management plan is the education and awareness of residents.

Education is the key to having residents make appropriate decisions regarding their safety and managing their property and pets. This involves decreasing food attractants, taking precautions with pets and creating tolerance of normal coyote behavior.

An educational campaign should focus on how residents can coexist with coyotes successfully. Educational outreach opportunities include:

1. Educational materials. These can include brochures, informational postcards mailed or hand-delivered to specific neighborhoods with a high number of coyote sightings and interactions, detailed information and appropriate links made available on local websites, e-newsletters, or coyote signage posted in appropriate parks and open spaces.
2. Training. Provide educational seminars and training sessions to the public.
3. An outreach and education team. Composed of trained community volunteers (Appendix B), a team can help with community outreach by tabling at community events, and/or following up directly with individuals and neighborhoods who may have concerns.

HAZING: AN INTERVENTION TECHNIQUE

Generally, coyotes are reclusive animals who avoid human contact. Coyotes in urban and suburban environments, however, may learn that neighborhoods provide easy sources of human-associated food while presenting few real threats. These coyotes, having lost their fear of humans, may visit yards and public areas even when people are present and may cause conflicts with people and pets. Humans have contributed to this habituation of coyotes by not reacting when they see a coyote. We have a tendency to either ignore them due to fear or to be enamored by them because they are wild and it is “cool” to see one. To coexist safely, it’s important to modify this behavior and attitude in resident coyote populations.

The best solution for addressing problematic coyote behavior is by instituting a community-based hazing program (See Appendix B).

Hazing is an activity or series of activities that is conducted in an attempt to change behaviors of habituated coyotes and/or to re-instill a healthy fear of people in the local coyote population. Hazing can help maintain coyotes’ fear of humans and deter them from neighborhood spaces such as backyards, greenbelts and parks.

A hazing program encourages the use of negative conditioning actions without employing weapons or causing bodily harm to the coyote. The more often an individual animal is hazed, the more effective hazing is in changing coyote behavior. Being highly intelligent animals, coyotes who are hazed quickly learn to avoid neighborhoods, people and pets.

The goals of hazing are to:

- Reverse the habituation of coyotes to people, teaching them to once again fear and avoid humans
- Discourage coyotes from entering public areas such as parks, playgrounds and yards when people are present
- Discourage coyotes from approaching people and pets
- Empower residents by giving them tools to use when they encounter a coyote, thereby reducing their fear of coyotes
- Increase awareness about coyote behavior among residents and involve the community in coyote management efforts

Basic hazing: Consists of directly facing the coyote and being “big and loud” by waving your arms over your head and making loud noises until the coyote(s) chooses to leave. Using a variety of different hazing tools is critical because coyotes can become desensitized to the continued use of just one technique, sound or action (see Appendix B). Basic hazing can be performed by anyone and includes the following techniques:

- Yelling and waving your arms while approaching the coyote.
- Making loud noises with whistles, air horns, megaphones, soda cans filled with pennies, pots and pans.
- Throwing projectiles such as sticks, small rocks, cans, tennis balls or rubber balls at of the coyote.
- Squirting water from a hose, water gun or spray bottle (with vinegar water).

See this fun and educational video for more hazing tips: bit.ly/19hkRB2

High-intensity hazing: Consists of approaching the animal quickly and aggressively, throwing projectiles, paint balls, pepper balls, sling shots, clay pellets or pepper spray at the coyote. High-intensity hazing should only be carried out by trained professionals such as Wildlife Biologists and Code Enforcement Officers. High-intensity hazing should be used in specific areas and only in response to more egregious incidents.

LETHAL CONTROL

Lethal control programs may seem a like a quick fix to problems among coyotes, people and pets. However, removal programs are not effective in reducing coyote populations or addressing the root causes of conflicts. Coyote removal programs are costly (due to the difficulty of catching coyotes) and controversial among the public.

When implementing lethal control, it is extremely difficult to ensure that problem-causing coyote(s) will be the ones located and killed. Since firearms are usually unsafe to use in urban and suburban areas, traps (which are by design non-selective for particular coyotes) are generally the method used. Because coyotes are so intelligent and wary of human scent, it is very difficult to catch any coyote in a trap, much less the problem-causing coyote.

Research has shown that when lethally controlled, coyotes exhibit a “rebound effect” (a surge in their reproductive rates), allowing for quick regeneration of their population numbers. The disruption of their family group structure leads to an increase in the number of females breeding in the population, and the increase in

available resources leads to larger litter sizes, earlier breeding ages among females and higher survival rates among pups. This allows coyote populations to bounce back quickly, even when as much as 70 percent of their numbers are removed through lethal control efforts. For these reasons, lethal programs are not effective at reducing coyote populations, and non-selective coyote trapping programs are not effective at solving conflicts.

In addition, coyotes removed from an area will quickly be replaced by transient coyotes looking for a vacant home range. If the root causes of human-coyote conflicts have not been addressed, incoming coyotes may quickly become nuisance coyotes as well. It is far better to have well-behaved resident coyotes who will hold territories and keep transients at bay then to risk having to deal with newcomers who do not know the “rules.”

Lethal responses (coyote removal) should be utilized in the event of an unprovoked, confirmed attack on a human. Lethal control efforts should focus on the offending coyote(s) only, rather than the coyote population at large. This requires significant surveillance efforts to make sure that the correct animal(s) is targeted and removed.

Lethal control should be considered as only one of a suite of management interventions (e.g., removal of attractants, hazing, etc.) that involve an array of humane and non-lethal measures. It is worth remarking that if non-lethal control techniques are effective enough to reduce human-coyote interactions and conflicts to acceptable levels, then the lethal control limited option may remain in the toolbox without being used.

Human-coyote conflict classification and recommended responses

Coyote Behavior	Classification	Response
Coyote heard; scat or prints seen	Observation	Distribute educational materials and information on normal coyote behavior.
Coyote seen moving through the area (day or night)	Sighting	Distribute education materials and information on normal coyote behavior.
Coyote seen resting in area (day or night)	Sighting	If area frequented by people, educate on normal coyote behavior and how to haze to encourage animal to leave. Look for and eliminate attractants.
Coyote entering a yard (no person present)	Sighting	Educate on coyote attractants; provide hazing information and yard audit*.
Coyote following or approaching a person with no incident	Encounter	Educate on hazing techniques. Look for and eliminate attractants.
Coyote following or approaching a person and pet with no incident	Encounter	Educate on hazing techniques and pet management. If an open area, consider posting education signs to alert other residents to keep dogs on leash and to haze coyotes.
Coyote entering a yard with pets, no incident	Encounter	Educate on coyote attractants and pet management, provide hazing information and yard audit*.
Coyote entering yard with people and pets, no pet attack occurring	Encounter	Gather information on specific animals involved and report circumstances. Educate on coyote attractants and pet management, provide hazing information and yard audit*.
Coyote injures or kills unattended pet in back yard	Unattended Pet Attack	Gather information on specific animals involved and report circumstances. Educate on coyote attractants and pet management, provide hazing information and yard audit*.
Coyote injures or kills pet off-leash in open space area	Unattended Pet Attack	Gather information on specific animals involved and report circumstances. Educate on pet management and hazing, Look for and eliminate food attractants. Post education signs in open area to alert other residents to keep dogs on leash and to haze coyotes.

Coyote Behavior	Classification	Response
Coyote injures or kills pet off-leash with human nearby (within 16 feet)	Attended Pet Attack	Gather information on specific animals involved and report circumstances. Educate on pet management, coyote attractants and hazing, Perform yard/neighborhood /public area audit*. Post education signs and/or send educational materials to residents in the area. Implement high intensity hazing techniques (by Wildlife Biologists or Code Enforcement)—using airsoft guns, paintball guns, etc.
Coyote injures or kills pet on-leash (within 16 feet)	Attended Pet Attack	Gather information on specific animals involved and report circumstances. Educate on pet management, coyote attractants and hazing. Perform yard/neighborhood/ public area audit*. Post education signs and/or send educational materials to residents in the area. Implement high intensity hazing techniques (by Wildlife Biologists or Code Enforcement)—using airsoft guns, paintball guns, etc.
Coyote aggressive toward person, showing teeth, back fur raised, lunging, nipping without contact	Incident	Gather information on specific animals involved and report circumstances. Educate on pet management, coyote attractants and hazing. Perform yard/neighborhood/ public area audit*. Post education signs and/or send educational materials to residents in the area. Implement high intensity hazing techniques (by Wildlife Biologists or Code Enforcement)—using airsoft guns, paintball guns, etc.
Coyote has bitten human (Human encouraged coyote to engage by hand feeding, approaching coyote with pups, intervening during pet attack, etc.)	Provoked Human Attack	Identify and gather information on all details of attack (including action of victim before and after attack, whether feeding or pets were involved, action of victim towards coyote and how incident was resolved.) Any human bitten by a coyote(s) will need to seek the advice of their physician concerning the administration of a post-exposure rabies vaccination. If the offending coyote is killed, he/she should not only be tested for rabies, but should be also given a full necropsy (to determine general health and whether feeding was involved). Educate residents on coyote attractants, yard/neighborhood audits, hazing and pet management. Levy fines (for wildlife feeding or leash law violations) when appropriate. Implement high intensity hazing techniques (by Wildlife Biologists or Code Enforcement)—using airsoft guns, paintball guns, etc.for any other habituated or bold coyotes in area.
Coyote has bitten human (Human did not encourage coyote to engage)	Unprovoked Human Attack	Identify and gather information on all details of attack (including action of victim before and after attack, whether feeding or pets were involved, action of victim towards coyote and how incident was resolved.) Any human bitten by a coyote(s) will need to seek the advice of their physician concerning the administration of a post-exposure rabies vaccination. The offending coyote should be killed, and not only be tested for rabies, but also given a full necropsy (to determine general health and whether feeding was involved). Lethal control efforts should focus on the offending coyote(s), rather than the coyote population at large. Educate residents on coyote attractants, yard/neighborhood audits, hazing and pet management. Implement high intensity hazing techniques (by Wildlife Biologists or Code Enforcement)—using airsoft guns, paintball guns, etc.for any other habituated or bold coyotes in area.

Appendices

Appendix A:

COYOTE INCIDENT REPORT FORM

Date: _____ Time of interaction: _____ Duration of Interaction: _____

Name of reporting party: _____

Address of reporting party: _____

Phone number of reporting party: _____

Address of interaction: _____

Location type (park, commercial property, residential property, natural preserve, vacant land, other): _____

Type of interaction: *Observation, Sighting, Encounter, Incident, Pet Attack: Attended/Unattended, Human Attack: Provoked/*

Unprovoked? (See reverse for definitions) _____

Activity of reporting party prior to interaction (e.g., walking, running, riding bike): _____

Was the coyote being intentionally fed? Yes No

Was there pet food present? Yes No

Was unsecured garbage present? Yes No

Were other food attractants present? Yes No

(e.g., bird seed, compost, fruit, etc.) If yes, describe: _____

Was a pet involved? Yes No

Type of pet: Cat Dog Other _____

Breed/weight of pet:

Was pet on leash? Yes No

(If yes, was leash longer than 6 ft.?) Yes No

Description of interaction/what happened: _____

Actions taken by reporting party (e.g., ran away, hazed coyote, none, etc.): _____

How did coyote respond? (e.g.,* ran away, approached, etc.) _____

OFFICE USE ONLY:

Outcome of incident: _____

Human injuries: _____ Post-exposure rabies vaccination recommended: Yes No

Pet injuries: _____ Pet killed: Yes No

Coyote injuries: _____ Coyote euthanized: Yes No

Coyote necropsy results: _____

Stomach contents: human food: Yes No

Sign of disease: Yes No

If Yes, describe: _____

DEFINITIONS:

OBSERVATION:

The act of noticing signs of a coyote(s), such as tracks, scat or vocalizations, but without visual observation of the coyote(s).

SIGHTING:

A visual observation of a coyote(s). A sighting may occur at any time of the day or night.

ENCOUNTER:

A direct meeting that is between human and coyote(s) with no physical contact and that is without incident.

INCIDENT:

A conflict between a human and a coyote where the coyote exhibits any of the following behaviors: growling, baring teeth, lunging or making physical contact with person. A human is not bitten.

HUMAN ATTACK:

Provoked: An attack where the involved human encourages the coyote to engage. Examples include a human hand-feeding a coyote, approaching a coyote with pups or intervening in a coyote attack on a pet.

Unprovoked: An attack where the involved human does not encourage the coyote to engage.

PET ATTACK:

Coyote(s) kills or injures a domestic pet.

Attended: Pet is on a leash less than six feet in length or is in the presence of a person less than six feet away.

Unattended: Pet is free-roaming, walking off-leash more than six feet from a person or on a leash longer than six feet.

Appendix B:

GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTING A COMMUNITY-BASED HAZING PROGRAM

Because coexisting with wildlife involves the community, the most successful coyote hazing programs involve residents and volunteers. Residents are best equipped to respond consistently and at the most opportune times in their own neighborhoods, greenbelts, parks and open spaces. Coyotes will also learn to fear the general public faster if they are hazed by the residents that they already encounter in their home ranges.

Involving the community in coyote hazing efforts has the additional benefit of empowering residents and reducing their fear of coyotes by giving them tools to address coyote conflicts themselves.

Before attempting to haze coyotes on their own, residents should first be properly trained on the following topics:

- Basic coyote ecology and behavior.
- Seasonal behavior changes—breeding season, pups, denning behavior.
- Influences of human behavior on coyotes.
- How to identify and remove food attractants.
- Safety tips for pets.
- Hazing techniques, tools and tips for success.

When possible, in-person trainings and meetings are the best way to relay this information to residents and to train them in coyote hazing techniques. Supplemental materials, such as handouts, brochures and websites, can also provide this information when necessary.

CREATING A VOLUNTEER HAZING TEAM

A group of volunteers trained in coyote hazing techniques can be quite useful to respond to coyote conflicts in public areas (such as parks, playgrounds, etc.). The following guidelines are suggested for managing a volunteer hazing team:

1. Volunteers should be trained in proper coyote hazing techniques (as discussed above).

2. Volunteers should fill out a Hazing Interaction Report after each hazing activity.
3. Hazing Interaction Reports will include the following details:
 - Date, location, time of day, number of coyotes.
 - Initial coyote behavior, hazing behavior, coyote response.
 - Effectiveness ratings.
 - Tools and techniques used.
 - Additional details/comments.

COYOTE HAZING TIPS FOR SUCCESS

1. Hazing is most effective when an individual coyote is hazed by a variety of people using a variety of tools and techniques.
2. The coyote being hazed must be able to recognize that the potential threat is coming from a person. Therefore, hiding behind a bush and throwing rocks or hazing from inside a car or house (for example) isn't effective.
3. When hazed for the first time, a coyote may not respond at first or may run a short distance away. If this happens, it is important to continue hazing (and intensify the hazing if possible) until the coyote leaves the area. Otherwise, the coyote will learn to wait until the person gives up. Inconsistent hazing will create an animal more resistant to hazing instead of reinforcing the notion that "people are scary."
4. Make sure to provide an escape route for the coyote. Do not corner the coyote or chase the animal in the direction of traffic or other people.
5. A group of coyotes should be hazed in the same manner as a single coyote. In a group, there will always be a dominant coyote who will respond first, and once he runs away, the others will follow.
6. Hazing efforts should be exaggerated at the beginning of a hazing program, but less effort will be needed as coyotes learn to avoid people and neighborhoods. Coyotes learn quickly, and their family members and pups will emulate their behavior, leading to a ripple effect throughout the local coyote population.
7. Certain levels of hazing must always be maintained so that coyotes do not learn or return to unacceptable habits.

8. Obviously sick or injured coyotes should not be hazed by the general public. In these cases, police or animal control officers should be contacted.
9. People should never run from or ignore a coyote. Running from a coyote can initiate a chasing instinct, while ignoring a coyote creates habituation and negates the positive effects of hazing.
10. It is important to identify and remove possible coyote attractants in conjunction with hazing. Hazing will be less effective if food attractants are plentiful in a neighborhood.

DRAFT

Appendix C:

COYOTE YARD AUDIT CHECKLIST

(For homeowner use)

	OK	FIX	Ways to mitigate
FOOD			NEVER hand-feed or intentionally feed a coyote!
Pet Food			Never feed pets outdoors; store all pet food securely indoors.
Water Sources			Remove water attractants (such as pet water bowls).
Bird Feeders			Remove bird feeders or clean fallen seed to reduce the presence of small mammals that coyotes prefer to eat.
Fallen Fruit			Clean up fallen fruit around trees.
Compost			Do not include meat or dairy among compost contents unless fully enclosed.
BBQ Grills			Clean up food around barbeque grills after each use.
Trash			Secure all trash containers with locking lids and place curbside the morning of trash pickup. Periodically clean cans to reduce residual odors.
STRUCTURES/ OUTBUILDINGS			Restrict access under decks and sheds, around woodpiles, or any other structure that can provide cover or denning sites for coyotes or their prey.
PETS			Never leave pets unattended outside.
			Never allow pets to “play” with coyotes.
			Fully enclose outdoor pet kennels.
			Walk pets on a leash no longer than 6 feet in length.

We encourage you to take steps to eliminate attractants on your property in order to minimize conflicts with coyotes. We also urge you to share this information with friends and neighbors because minimizing conflicts is most effective when the entire neighborhood works together.